popular speech in America; and, nowlinkataning stace ebullitions as the House had just heard, which savored of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences, he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States that they valued the triendship of this great Empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations.

"He could not under such circumstance, persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive the calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which was essential to an aminable settlement, and which, he trusted, would prevent any intemperate individual on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war" [Loud cheers].

The Chancellor hf the Exchequer has notified capitalists to meet Lord Palmerston and himself on Monday, the 18th, to hear the proposed terms of a new loan, which, it is supposed, will amount to £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000).

loan, which, it is supposed, will amount to £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000).

The London Times reviews Mr. Seward's speech, and says England will not give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamor. Our Liverpool correspondent gives, from private sources, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby party and the Gladstone party had each held a secret meeting, as to the course to be pursued respecting American difficulties. The Derbyites decided to support Palmerston "to rescue English honor from Republican insult." These were the very words, as reported. The Gladstone party decided to take every precaution to shun a rupture with the United States.

Mesers. Andrew Jackson & Son, corn merchants of Ginsgow, have failed. Their liabilities are £70,000.

Count Montemolin is negotiating a Carlist loan in Helland and Germany.

ITALY. The Sardmian Senate has voted a loan of 30,000,000, 50 votes against 7.

AUSTRIA. The conduct of the Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the concordat, has given rise to new ne-gotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.

This year's grain crop will be short, owing to the mited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of January 16 are to hand. The Santal troubles are over. The kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All was quiet on the Northern frontiers.

Dost Mahomed was said to be preparing to resist the Persian seizure of Herat.

The Bombay market was mostly quiet and money lighter. Gold and copper mines of value had been discovered in Cuttack and Assam. Details of the great fire in Rangoon, December 12, are received. The merchants were the chief sufferers. Troubles had occurred at Diddee and Mocha on the Red Sea, but were not important. ere not important.

JAPAN.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Dicjona is ceded to the Dutch, wherein to form an entrepot for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and stores duty iree. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular, and that of Measurs, Brown, Shipley & Co., report that the last advices from the United States caused as advance in Cotton of id. P lb, but on Friday prices were a trifle lower, and the market closed quiet at an advance on the week of id. only The sales of the week quonted to 12,000 bales, of which speciators look 27,500, and exporters 9,800. The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Middling, 5,15-16d, Fair, 6jd. Up hands Middling, 5jd.; Fair, 6jd. Mobile Middling, 5jd.; Fair, 6jd. Inferior, 4/wbid. Stock in port, 400,000 bales, including \$54,500.

4,000. THE LATEST-LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 3 p. m.-Messrs. Rich ardson, Spence & Co. report the market to-day as quiet amateady, with sales of 8,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER,—A steady trade

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET. - Messix Brown y & Co. quote a sight decline in Flows, with a du L. They call Western Canal Flour 35, 6236,6; Philade ad Baltimore, 37, 623; Ohio, 37, 623; and Southers, 1. Whear dull, but prices without material change, 10, 6241; Red. 10. Conx depressed and slight White, 34, 635; Yellow, 34, 6235; and Mixed, 34,

THE LATEST.—Livenvool, Saturday, p. m.—Messrs. Rich

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET,-Messrs, Richard-LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs, Richardson, Spence & Co. report PORK quiet at about former rates sales of best Western at \$2.6; and best Eastern at \$3.637, and best Eastern at \$3.637, and best Eastern at \$6.637, and standard at 100; a the good in the market was in one hand, and held at 100; a the good in the market was in one hand, and held at 100; a the good in the market was in one hand, and held at 100; a the good in the market was in one hand, and held at 100; a the good in the market was in one hand, and held at 100; a the good in the market was in one hand, and held at 100; a sales at 50; and the sales at 50; and the sales at 50; and time at 50; and the sales at 50; and time at 50; and the sales at 50; and time at 50; and the sales at 50; and time at 50; and time at 50; and time at 50; and time at 50; and the sales at 50; and time at 50; an

for fine. Nothing doing in rough Tuerextrise Spirite dull at 25). Ours generally dull; Linseed Oil 55/#38; Pale Rape 54; Cod and Seal inactive but prices unchanged; Palm a triffe lower-wales at £40 #24! Tea-Common easier, but not quotably lower. Sugar declined 6d., with a quiet market. Correct quiet and steady at former rates. Rice 6d. lower and market closed dull.

LONDON MARKETS,—Messrs, Baring Bros, report a moderate business doing in most articles. Sugar dull and ratherlower. Copyrequiet. Breadstuys slightly declined White U. S. Whitat, 70 0741, Flour, 37 (240). Inov. Welsh Bars and Raile in moderate demand at £8. Scotch Pig. (8) 0891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr. from New-York Dec. 9, Wide Awake; Jan. 15, Æolus, Feb. 7, Minho at Lieben; 12th, Falestine, Mattos at —, Rhine at Gravesend; Mathilda at Antwept; Mary Mathilda, Atlas, at the Scheld.

at Gravasend; Mathilda at Antwopt; Mary Mathilda, Atlas, at the Scheld.

Arr. from Boston Jan 7. Corea at Calcutta.

Arr. from Boston Jan 7. Corea at Calcutta.

Arr. from Charleston Feb. 12. Charter Oak at Havre; 18th, Intrinsic at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans Feb. 12. Enoch Train. United States, Wisard King; 18th, Sylvia, Blanchard. Ocean Belle, Tamiscot, at Liverpool; Sannole M. Oxley at Belfast.

Arrived from Mobile 12th, Chattahocha; 18th, Pocchontas at Liverpool; Saratog at Havre.

Sailed for New-York Feb. 5. Bertha from Cadiz; 12th, Driver; 18th, Ocean Queen from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelyhia 18th, Northern Crown; Tonawanda from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston 18th, Emily Pierce, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston 18th, Emily Pierce, from Cardif; 18th, Donald McKay, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile, Feb. 11, St. Patrick, from Cardif; 18th, Donald McKay, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans, Feb. 7, Harvest Queen, from Malla; 18th, Casar, Addison, Gilbert, from Cardiff.

Passengers. Passengers.

Mr. Goldie and lady, Mrs. and Miss Baley, the Rev. Mr. Cauda, the Rev. Mr. Merice, the Rev. Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Marmede and lady, Messrs. Crowhurst, Wocks. Webb, Johnston, Blankens, Sneider, Barlow, Murray, Costes, Watkins, Hamilton, Greenberry, Munks, Thomas, Bryan, Bettram, Harris, Hugonian, Johan, Black, as bearet of dispatches; Baley, Galiardon, Roed, Williams, Stephenson, Harris, Legard, Goodwin, Paul Goed, Benjamin, Wilson, Robertson, Rickey, Munsel, Paul Goed, Benjamin, Wilson, Robertson, Rickey, Munsel, Paul Goed, Benjamin, Wilson, Robertson, Hickey, Munsel, Paul, Goed, Barker, Rowland, Claxton, Stevenson, Turner, Haicardt, Wood, Riss, Butcher, Mariguard, Berry, Riss, Meriand, Mrs. Clarkstine, Mr. Barker and lady, Mrs. Wood and lady, Miss Turner, Mrs. Leroy, Mr. Maddle, Mr. Matrelli, Mrs. Mitchell.

THE CATASTROPHE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856. Workmen have been engaged through the night re workmen have been engaged through the high re-moving the ruins of the warehouse of Messrs. Bussby & Co. Two bodies have been exhumed—that of Jo-seph Muller, car agent, and Mark Donohue, measurer. Another body is still among the ruins.

BUSINESS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

There is a great demand for coasting vessels to take the heavy sapply of corn which is daily arriving to Northern ports. The storchouses are filled, and a large quantity is affoat.

A heavy lumber merchant of Hyde County, N. C., is reported to have failed. Liabilities over \$500,000.

Assets very large.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following documents were yesterday read to the Senate of the United States. We print them entire:

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with necempanying papers, in answer to the resolution the Senate of vesterday.

Franklis Pierce, To the President of the United States.

Sin: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred Six: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of yesterday, requesting the President (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest) to inform that body whether any offer has been made by the Government of Great Britan to the Government of the United States, to refer to the arbitrament of some friendly Power or otherwise the questions in difference between the two any correspondence touching or concerning such proposed arbitration, has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list, which contain all the information in this Department called for by the resolution. All which is respectfully submitted.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 29, 1256.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 22, 1839.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.—Extract.

No. 49.] Legation of the United States, London, Nov. 21, 1834.

Sir: In the course of the conversation he intimated that it might be desirable to have the opinion of a third Power on the true construction of the convention. Ta this I playfully observed that it would now be difficult to find an impartial umpire, as they had gone to war with our arbitrator, the Emperor of Russia. This was, however, but a mere intimation on his part. I then urged upon him as strongly as I could the reasons which I thought ought to induce the British Government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras. He replied that these islands were not of the least value to Great Britain, and the only question with them was whether the national konor did not forbid this course. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of Sta

Mr. Bucowan to Mr. Marcy-Extract.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 
No. 99.]

Sir: According to the appointment mentioned in my last dispatch, I met Lord Clarendon yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. In the course of the conversation I observed to him that the most serious difficulty between the Governments might arise out of the Central American questions. He said that when two Governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third power. At an early period of the negotiation he had made this suggestion, but I had jocularly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only power sufficiently independent to act as an im-

only power sufficiently independent to act as an impartial umpire in the case, and they had gone to war with him. Rours very respectfully.

JAMES BUCANAN. The Hop. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy-Extract.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy—Extract.

No. 101.] Legation of the United States, London, Nov. 9, 1855.

Sir: I had an interview with Lord Clarendon yesterday by appointment. He then said about these Central American questions, the best mode of setting them is by arbitration. I replied there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration. I told him I did not consider it a question for construction at ail. The language was plain and explicit, and I thought this would be the almost unanimous opinion of the American people. But in writing to you, I should mention what he had now said, as I had done what he had said at our former interview.

Yours very respectfully.

The Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy—Extracts.

No. 112] Legation of the United States, {
London, Feb. 5, 1836. }

Sir: Ere this can teach Washington you will have read the speeches of Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords on Thursday evening last, which will speak for themselves. Lord Clarendon says in relation to the Central American questions: "In such case correspondence is useless, and I lost no "time in offering to refer the whole question to the "arbitration of any third Power—both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed; and I hope "that upon further consideration the Government of the United States will agree to it." It is therefore proper for me to state as a matter of fact that I have reported to you in the most faithful manner every conversation which has passed between Lord Clarendon and myself on the subcet of a reference of these questions to a friendly power. As I have never learned that the British Government made any such offer to the Government of the United States through Mr. Crampton, I infer that his Lordship must have referred to the general conversation between him and myself, which would by no the United States through Mr. Crampton, I mer that his Lordship must have referred to the general conversations between him and myself, which would by means justify the broad terms of his statement. Thus much merely to vindicate the truth of history.

Your, very respectfully. JAMES BI CHANAN.

Yours, very respectfully. JAMES B. Hop. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy-[Extract]. No. 120.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 8, 1856.

Sir: On Wednesday last, the 6th inst., I had an terview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office, told him I desired to ascertain whether the statemen he had made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday, the 31st ult.—"That the British Govern he had made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday, the 31st alt.—"That the British Government had made to the American Government an of fer, which has been recently renewed, to arbitrate the Central American questions"—was founded on what had passed between him and myself in conversation, or whether he had instructed Mr. Crampton to make to you in writing a formal proposal for arbitration? He replied, "That his statement was founded on our different conversations, and that in these he had several times proposed to me a reference of "these questions to arbitration:" and he expressed the hepe that I had communicated his propositions to my Government. I informed him that I had faithfully reported to you all the conversations, we had held in reference to an arbitration. But I had not believed that what he had said on these occasions amounted to such an offer as could be recognized by our Government as a foundation for specific action on so grave a matter. I added that I did not doubt you were of the same opinion, as I had never received a line from you on the subject. He observed that before holding these conversations with me he had consulted the Cabinet and spoke their sentiments as well as his own. I remarked that this fact had now for the first time been communicated to me. If he had informed me of it at the time this would have given his conversation a more serious character and caused it to wake a decent impression on my mind. He said he formed me of it at the time this would have given his conversation a more serious character and caused it to make a a deeper impression on my mind. He said he had thought that as a matter of course I would consider what he had said to me had been said after consultation with the Cabinet. In reply I observed that I had thought when one nation desired to propose to another the submission of an international dispute to arbitration, this would be done by writing and in due form. Such had been their own course when they proposed tion, this would be done by writing and in due to Such had been their own course when they propo to arbitrate the Oregon question. Besides, the Pr

to arbitrate the Oregon question. Besides, the President might, if he thought proper, consult the Senate on the question; and what would be thought of that body if such a proposition were presented to them in the loose form of various conversations between him and myself, which, after all, I might through mistake or inadvertence not have reported correctly. He said that what he had done he considered the preliminary step; and if our Government had indicated any satisfaction with it, they would have been prepared to proceed further; but from what I said to him he did not think they had received much encouragement. I told him that whenever I had spoken to him upon the subject I had alwaye been careful to assure him that I him that whenever I had spoken to him upon the subject I had alwaye been careful to assure him that I
was expressing my own individual sentiments, without
any instructions or information from my Government, and that opinions there remained unchanged.
I also observed that his last letter to me, finally denying our construction of the Treaty, and forming an
issue between the two Governments, might appropriately have contained a proposition for arbitration, and in this manner the question might have been
brought in regular form before our Government. He
then, for the first time, informed me that he had addressed a dispatch to Mr. Crampton on the subject,
with instructions to read it to you. He then sent for
it and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November, but a copy being doubtless in your possession it ber, but a copy being doubtless in your possession it will speak for itself; and he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. Crampton was, that the matter was in Mr. Buchanan's hands. He proceeded to express a decided opinion in favor of arbitration, and said that when two friendly Governments disagreed was the arbitration. and said that when two Triendly Governments dis-greed upon the construction of a treaty, the natural and appropriate course was to refer the question to a third friendly Power. He had ever firmly believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. He then requested me to dommunicate to you their pro-posals for an arbitration, and how anxious they were that the question might be settled in this manner. I that the question might be settled in this manner. I told him I should cheerfully comply with his request, but repeated that my own individual opinions remained unchanged. I considered the language too clear for serious doubt, and such I believed was the opinion of public mea of all parties in the United

States. This had been evinced by the recent debate in the Senate on the President's Message. Beside, the difficulty of selecting a suitable Sovereign as an arbitrator seemed insurmountable. But I said this was a question for my Government and not for my-self. Yours, very respectfully.

The Hop. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

The Hoe. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Mr. Crampian to Mr. Marcy.

[Received at the Department of State on the 17th of February, at 11 o'clock p.m.]

Washington, Feb. 27, 1856.

My Drar Sir: Observing that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the offer made by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan to submit the points regarding the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty upon which the Governments disagree to arbitration, I think it well to send you the inclosed dispatch, which I received from Lord Clarendon on the subject in Dec. last. Tegren not having made the communication before; the truth is, that the last paragraph of the dispatch esched my attention until I refered to it lately. And as I was aware that the negotiation of the question regarding Central America was in Mr. Buchanan's and Lord Clarendon's hands, I considered the dispatch as meant merely for my own information as to what was going forward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed.

Believe me, yours very fathingly.

P. S.—I send the original dispatch, which I will beg of you to return to me, but I have no objection to your taking a copy of it.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

No. 258.) Forestor Office, Nov. 10, 1855.

Sin: Mr. Buchanan having, in the course of conversation a few days ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the non-settlement of the Central American question I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence to obtain any territory in that part of the world; and I reminded him that as the difference between this country and the United States turned solely months interpretation of the Treaty of difference between this country and the United States turned soleiy upon the interpretation of the Treaty of 1850. I had offered on the part of her Majesty's Government to submit the case to the arbitration of a third power, but that he had declined the offer. Her Majesty's Government, I said, would still abide by that offer, and thought it would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the question. Mr. Buchanaa said he would make it known to his Government, and you are instructed to communicate this dispatch to Mr. Marcy. I am with great truth and regard, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant. Clarendon.

J. F. C. Crampon, etc., etc.

THE KNOW NOTHING NEWSPAPER TROUBLE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2s, 1856,
Much indignation is manifested by the Know
Nothings in this city, and indeed throughout the
State, at the course of *The State Register* in refusing to support the nominations at Philadelphia, The Know Nothings are in great tribulation, and it is no Know Nothings are in great tribulation, and it is no more than they deserve. The paper was for sale a long while, and they allowed it to be bought up by George Law. What right have they, then, to expect Mr. Law to devote his private property to the advancement of another man's interests? It did good service in Mr. Law's behalf before the Convention, and now that the Convention has been held and Mr. Law has passed from the stage of public life, why should his paper be expected to load and fire any more than those muskets of his?

George Law holds his muskets for sale; so he does his newspaper. Which he will sell first it is not easy to determine, though there is a prospect in favor of his disposing of his paper—first, owing to the fact that there will shortly open a political campaign; whereas our relations with England and the rest of mankind are, after all, not very threatening at the present moment.

are, after all, not very threatening at the present moment.

Indeed, I learn that he has already received a proposition to purchase. It is said that Mr. Burrows, State Controller, sent a gentleman to Mr. Hammond, the editor, this morning, to inquire if The Register was for sale. Mr. H. replied that it was not. Shortly after, this gentleman called again, when he found Ambrose Stevens, ex-Member of Assembly, and relative of George Law, present. Mr. Stevens told the gentleman that the paper was for sale, and asked how much he would pay for it. The applicant said that he must fix his price, to which Mr. Stevens replied that he would do so; but that he would have to wait until he could consult with the owner. The applicant asked how long that would take, and Mr. S. said until next Monday. An agreement was then entered into, to the effect that the editor of The Register should not write or publish anything derogatory to the nomina-

write or publish anything derogatory to the nomina-tion of Mr. Fillmore.

So things now stand. It is understood that Mr. Brigham, the associate of Mr. Hammond, and who bolted *The Register* when it bolted the nomination, will have charge of the paper, if it is bought.

on in the House of Representatives the other day, Gen. Amos P. Granger, who had brought forward the name of Daniel Waldo, the Revolutionary Soldier and Preacher, who was subsequently elected, briefly al luded to his interesting history, and earnestly commended him to the favorable consideration of his fellow members. A member who was present, and who described the scene to us, says, that when the roll was called, the General responded: " Daniel Waldo of the Revolution." Questions poured in up from all quarters during the voting, and were an swered at the instant about as follows: "Which side was he on ?" " Inquire at the Pension Office," said the General. "What's his politics ?" "Revolutionary," was the reply. "What's his Religion?" "Congre-'Is he a Fillibuster ?" "Yes," said the General, he Fillibustered against George the Third." The result was that the old Revolutionary Patriot distanced his dozen competitors on the second ballot, receiving more votes than all of them combined.

The Rev. John L. Sibley, for many years Associate Librarian of Howard College, has been appointed Librarian, in the place of Dr. Harris, deceased. Mr. Ezra Abbott, Assistant Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, has been appointed to the post in the College Library made vacant by Mr. Sibley's promotion. As a bibliographer, Mr. Abbott has no superjor in Massa-

The Professorship of History in Harvard College, which has been vacant ever since Mr. Bowen's election from it by the Board of Overseers, has been filled by the appointment of Henry W. Torrey of Boston, who formerly occupied the post of Tutor in the Uni-

OHIO BROOMS.-The town of Poland in Mahoning County, Ohio, has eight broom manufactories that turn out three hundred dozen brooms per week. There are patented machines for the work, and on one lately invented and labeled self-regulating, a hand can make from two to four dozen brooms a day. The owners of the broom factory pay from three to four cents a pound for the brush, and the handles are made for a cent apiece on patent lathes.

The name of the Post Office at Buffalo Grove, Ogle County, Illinois, has been changed to Polo,

CRIMINAL BUSINESS AT THE LOWER POLICE COURT FOR THE MOSTH OF FERRUARY.—Mr. Fenneberg, interpreter at the Lower Police Court, has furnished us with the following table, showing the number of criminal cases acted upon by the Court during the past month:

CLASSIFICATION.	
bandonment 1	2 Insanity 4
	2 Intexication
	5 Kidnapping 1
	5 Larceny, grand 29
	Larceny, petit
MARILY	2 Malicious mischief #
astardy 1	1 Malicious trespass 1
urgiary l	0 Mayhem 1
rostitutes I	Perjury 2
iscaped convicts	Finkpockets 8
leserters	5 Rane 1
disorderly apprentice	Receiving stolen goods 1
Msorderly house	Bobbery 7
Sisorderly conduct 6	Stabbing 1
	Suspicious persons 7
	Vagrancy on evidence 67
	Vagrancy on confession 156
ambling	Transfer on Configuration 1.00
labitual drunkards	Violation of Corporation or-
	dinance 8
fighway tobbery	-
omicide	1] Total1,152
Amend Amends	11

ANOTHER OF THE BRUTES CONVICTED, -Gilbert ANCINER OF THE BRUTES CONVICTED.—Gilbert Haynes, the second one of the viliains tried for the outrage committed upon the poor English girl at Syracuse about a year since, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years and two months to the State Prison. This was the lowest sentence that he could receive under the statute, and it was given him in view of the fact that after the outrage he had shown signs of humanity which could not be discovered in the conduct of his accomplices. THE GRISWOLD DIVORCE CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA-GENERAL TERM. APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A DECREE OF DIVORCE. Rufus W. Grawold, libelant, agt. Charlotte A. Griswold,

respondent.

Upon the further hearing of this case on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the following depositions were read by Mr. Sterman Hamilton Randolph Searies, sworn—Knows both the Richard

That it she would sign it, he could obtain his decree of divorce, but that he wished me to get her to sign the paper. That it she signed it, he would allow her to reliant the custody of the chief, but that, he would allow her to reliant the custody of the chief, but that, he would allow her to reclaim the custody of the chief, but that, he would thing the last statement, he called at my house every four or free minutes to see if the paper had been signed.

The last time but one he called on the day referred in, he said if the paper was not signed forthwith, he would take the chief, and bring the respondent before the Courts of New-York. On one occasion of his calling at my house, libelant told me the if I would procure her to sign the paper, he should consent to anything I should asy in the minter tegarding the child. He said the same thing on one occasion in the supreme form your klowledge; there were, now tapers in my passession which bear upon the mere to the interrestory; I know very house, the was not made to the interrestory; I know very house, she was nint any house, and his treatment of her during her illness was harsh and unkind; she was at my house, she was all at my house, and his treatment of her during her liness was harsh and unkind; she was at my house should a mouth, and was unfit to see any one.

In answer to the eighth interrogatory the witness says: I do know the general character of Dr. Griswold for truth and versally is bad.

Ann S. Stephens, sworn—Say, I know the libelant; I only knew the respondent except from heracy; I only know from report how long libelant and respondent except from heracy; I don't know of any papers or latters received by said lady; I only know of the respondent except from heracy; I only know from report how long libelant was paying attention to his last wife before his divorce. I do not know of any papers or latters received by said lady; I only know of the respondent except from heracy; I only know from report how long libelant and has every where proved to may sta

e; the cause of this hostility to non-was not unbecoming a clergyman, also his habits of bors and correspondence of ladies; he published ne which contained misstatements; this I did not however; he afterward called at my lodge of lower the world withdraw and the contained misstatements. of the favors and correspondence of ladies, he published a blog raphy of me which contained misatatements, this I did no car much about however; he afterward called at my ledgings are othered me a sum of money if I would withdraw an article which I had written and sent to The North American Review reviewing his work on the "Female Poets of America," and other works on the same subject, to make room for another article which he supposed would be more favorable to himself, he had minute statements to me in regard to Miss May, which know he is supposed would be more favorable to himself, he had maine statements to me in regard to this on mannerip before the sepublished in The Port Folks; it had been published over hinty years in The Port Folks; and he had told me previously in the Winter of 19th he offered to me to write to Prod. Green of Pravious of the work of the member of Pravious of Hambour of Hambour of Pravious of Hambour of Pravious of Hambour of Pravious of Hambour of Pravious of Hambour of Hambour of Pravious of Hambour of Pravious of Hambour of Hambo the present wise of Mr. Griswold to let her know that I had in prec5 from South, Carolina to show that the statements mad by Mr. Griswold were false; this letter was written, I think, i April 1855, before I new anything of the divorce; I herewit annex a copy of the letter which was made at the time; I ha no reply to it.

(Com.) [Copy.]

mo reply to it.

Mrs. R. W. Griswold: [Copy.]

Msdaw—As the wife of Mr. R. W. Griswold, you are concerned in what I have to say; and I address you because I do not thoose to hold communication with him.

Several weeks since I received information that Mr. Griswold had assailed me in a public place, using the most vituperative, foul and obseche language, and when rebuked by a gentleman present, that he had uttered calamines which he presented to have beard from respectable persons in a remote State. Inquiries made after this information was communicated have brought to light other instances in which Mr. Griswold has secretly endeavored to injure me by petty faischoods. Has, for instance, told several persons that I wrote letters to the late F. A. Poe, when he well knew that I never had done so, and that I possessed written evidence of the faischood of such an assertion in Mr. Poe's retraction of, and a spology for, a stander of the kind once untered by him, as he alleged, in a fit of lines.

an assertion in Mr. Poe's retraction of afid spology for, a slander of the kind once uttered by him, as he alleged, in a fit of innact.

Mr. Oriswold is, perhaps, not aware that the causes of his bitter enmity toward me imy rejection of his offered bribe for the withdrawal of an article in The North American Resists, and exposure of his fraud on another occasion in a Philadeliphia paper) am well known in this community, and that his motives for traducing me are consequently self-evident, or he would probably have taken the course dictated by rolley and good rate of voiding the mentions of my name altogether, particularly as I seldom so into the literary society frequented by him. His putting himself so very much out of the way to assail me before stimagers from a distant State, using the assumes of persons in another distant State to starger the incredulity of those who heard him, shows such an intensity and pertinactly of malice as naturally to provoke some notice. Evexy oxy of the persons referred to by Mr. Griswold as his authority has accordingly been writen to, and all have replied by surprised clenials and expressions of their deep indignation at Mr. Griswold's unwarrantable and base use of their names. Their letters, procured not for the purpose of satisfying or vindicating me—for neither was necessary—afford proofs, needing not the comment of a word, of the utter and malkidous falsehood of Mr. Griswold's assertions, and side by side with the written festimony of a witness to Mr. Griswold's absault (a witness whose veracity none will doubt as any the stream of the state of the property of the stream of the stream of the persons throw a carrious light on one of Mr. Griswold's peculiar habits besides that directly bronch to the question. Mr. Griswold will also recollect a note written by him a few years since, in which he states that Mrs. brought into question. Mr. Griswood will also reconces an written by him a few years since, in which he states that M Alice B. Neal had "called at his office to atologies for an art in her Garactic, which had appeared during her absence," of the article was in part written by myself. The exhibition this note, with Mrs. Neal's denial that she ever made any scall or statement, with a few other instances of the kind, will corroborative testimony placing the writer of the note in very caviable position. My object in thus using note and

ters, if obliged to do this, will be simply to protect myself

ters, if obliged to do this, will be simply to protect myself against anneysine from an unscrapalous and deadly enemy, by showing the incontinuentials evidence of his falsehood which he himself his unwithfully furnished.

I repeat that it is whally sunscressive to say one word to contradict any slunder, however ingestiously devised or industrously circulated. Character does not lie at the merry of words, and neither Mr. Griswold's nor any other body's say says and one the alightest injury. If any person should be stilly enough to helive alle for a moreant, the truth would incertainly come out, and the only person injured would be the slanderer himself. But a not very patient temperament prompted to immediate resertment of the annoyance, and from what I have heard of Mr. Griswold's baseful calumines contemping Mrs. Gaines and other tadies whem he has injured while professing friendship, I have formed such an optimist of him, that I consider his mention of my name in any way so unperconable insult.

Very respectfully, &c.

I have written to several persons in reference to this divorce: I have not had any correspondence with any one relative some research my same the say ways an unperconable insult.

So you wanted to several persons in reference to this divorce; I have not had any correspondence with any one relative so merson my sympathy with the respondent; I have no copy of any of those letters to defend myself from personal assaults and newspaper reports as to my agency in the matter of this divorce.

S. J. Warning aworm, deposed: I became acquainted with itselfs at my house mineteen or twenty years ence; I first awwent with her fittle sirl five years ano; I was introduced to her by linear the fittle sirl five vears ano; I was introduced to her by the lattit with the way paying his addresses to Miss McCrellis before he obtained the divorce; I know of his stealing the fittle sirl five vears and; I was character being the lattite sirl from a carriage in front of the Charisston Hotels with her fittle sirl five ve

was afraid of libelant; she feared, too, that his wickedness would reflect on his daughters, and wished to shield them from such discree; says her mind is bewildered by touble. A letter from Sarah D Myers, aunt of respondent, was also read, expressing the most ardeut love for the little girl, and requesting Mr. Searles to induce libelant to leave her with them fill her education should be completed. Another leiter complained of the cruel falsehoods and calumines to which respondent was forced to submit rather than defend herself publicly. The world had been led into false impressions concerning her, because she shrunk from the conjections of a vindication. Libelant had often instated on her leaving him when she preferred to stay. His idea was to live with wife in health, but not in sickness. Her sickness had often been brought on by brutal treatment. It was libelant who had deserted her, and refused her his protection, becomes finally engaged to another lady, while she was still his wife. When he had spent all her money he would trump up something against her. His lovely and interesting children were disgraced by such conduct; the repeats his threats of a reveiled she feared worse than death, if she refused to consent to the divorce, libelant had told her he had been forced to marry his lists wite (Caroline (the little girl) had said it would kill her to be taken away from respondent; the aunts and respondent grieves over the children, whom she loves with a mother's idelarity; she has kept, inherto, all libelant's faults to herself—now only speaks of them in confidence to the near relative of the children, in another letter respondent says that libelant has never allowed the proprietor of the New York Hotel to the she letter with libelant has never allowed the proprietor of the New York Hotel to the she had one was married while she boarded there with libelant, he which was given up accordingly; he would say she owed money, and obtained it from her to pay the alleged debts, which turned of a fabrication.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- The Annual Report of the Governors of the New York Hospital was presented to the Legislature on Thursday.

During the last year, the number of weeks occupied

n the Hospital wards by diseased seamen was 4,332 3-7, against 5,307 5-7 in 1854, or a diminution of nearly one-fifth. The number of weeks by pay patients was 3,338 3-7, against 3,443 5-7 in 1854; while the number occupied by those received without charge rose from 4,330 in 1854 to 4,732 5-7 in 1855. These fluctuations curtail materially the income of the Hospital, without a corresponding diminution of the neces-

ary expenditure.

The whole number of persons who received the benefits of the New-York Hospital, as medical or surgical patients, during the year 1855, was 3,013, being 667 less than in 1854. The number discharged, including deaths, was 2,657.

The number of insane patients in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, on the 31st December, 1854, was 197, and there have been admitted during the ear 107, making a total of 234 patients treated during the past year-109 males and 125 females.

Of the cases discharged during the year, there were: 

\$251,117.36, all which was expended.

The receipts of the Bloomingdale Asylum were
\$48,261.52. Expenditures, \$38,261.52. Excess of receipts over payments, \$10,000,

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two young men named John Glencrop and Jas. Rigney were yesterday arrested by Lient. Reed of the Teath Ward pelice, on suspicion of having broken into the bonce of Chas. Cron, 20, 28 Orchard street, for the purpose of theft. One of the prisoners was detected while leaving the house, and had in his possession a lockpick. They were taken before Justice Brannan and committed to await examination.

metted to await examination.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—Two men named James Duffy and Christopher Moran were arrested on Thorsday night, charged with breaking into the butcher's shop of John H. Schroder, corner of Teath avecuse and Thirty-ninth street, and atcaling therefrom a small quantity of mest. The prisances were taken before Justice Plandreau and committed for trial.

THE AGGRESSIONS AND USURPATIONS

SLAVE POWER.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSE OF

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

AT PITTSBURGH, Peb. 22, 1856. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Having met in Convention at the City of Pittaburgh,

in the State of Pennsylvania, this 22d day of February, 1856, as the representatives of the people in various sections of the Union, to consult upon the political evils by which the country is menaced, and the political action by which those evils may be averted, we address to you this Declaration of our Principles and of the Purposes which we seek to promote. We declare, in the first place, our fixed and unalterable devotion to the Constitution of the United

States-to the ends for which it was established, and to the means which it provided for their attainment. We accept the sclemu protestation of the People of the United States, that they ordained it "in order to the United States, that they ordained it "in order to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure do"mestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, 
"premote the general welfare, and secure the bless"ings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."
We believe that the powers which it confers upon the Government of the United States are ample for the accomplishment of these objects; and that if these powers are exercised in the spirit of the Constitution itself, they cannot lead to any other result. We respect those great rights which the Constitution declares to be inviolable—Freedom of Speech and of the Press, the free exercise of Religious Belief, and the Press, the free exercise of Kengious Bellet, and the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances. We would preserve those great safeguards of civil freedom, the kabeas corpus, the right of trial by jury, and the right of personal liberty, unless deprived thereof for crime by due process of law. We declare

and the right of personal liberty, unless deprived thereof for crime by due process of law. We declare our purpose to obey, in all things, the requirements of the Constitution and of all laws enacted in pursuance thereof. We cherish a profound reverence for the wise and patriotic men by whom it was framed, and a lively sense of the blessings it has conferred upon our country and upon mankind throughout the world. In every crisis of difficulty and of danger we shall invoke its spirit and proclaim the supremacy of its authority. In the next place, we declare our ardent and unshaken attachment to this Union of American States, which the Constitution created and has thus far proserved. We revere it as the purchase of the blood of our forefathers, as the condition of our national remown, and as the guardian and guaranty of that liberty which the Constitution was designed to secure. We will defend and protect it against all its enemies. We will recognize no geographical divisions, no local interests, no narrow or sectional prejudices, in our endeavors to preserve the union of these States against foreign aggression and domestic strife. What we claim for ourselves, we claim for all. The rights, privileges and liberties which we demand as our inheritance, we concede as their inheritance to all the citizens of this Republic.

Holding these opinions, and animated by these sentiments, we declare our conviction that the Government of the United States is not administered in accordance with the Constitution, or for the preservation and prosperity of the American Union; but that its powers are systematically wielded for The Pronoction And Extension of THE INTEREST OF SLAVERY, in direct hostility to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

cordance with the Constitution, or for the preservation and prosperity of the American Union; but that its powers are systematically wielded for the promotion and particular to the constitution of the States for the Promotion and Extension of the Interest of the Constitution, in flagrant disregard of other great interests of the constray, and in open contempt of the Sublic sentiment of the American people and of the Christian which we proclaim our belief that the policy which has for years past been adopted in the Administration of the General Government, tends to the utter subversion of each of the great ends for which the Constitution was established, and that, unless it shall be arrested by the prompt interposition of the People, the hold of the Union upon their loyalty and affection will be relaxed, the domestic tranquillity will be disturbed, and all Constitutional securities for the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity will be destroyed. The Slaveholding interest cannot be made permanently paramount in the General Government without involving consequences fatal to Free institutions. We acknowledge that it is large and powerful; that in the States where it exist it is entitled under the Constitution, like all other local interests, to immunity from the interferences of the General Government, and that it must necessarily exercise through its representatives a considerable share of political power. But there is nothing in its character, to sustain the supremacy which it seeks to establish. There is not a State in the Union in which the slaveholders number one tenth part of the free white population—nor in the aggregate do they number one liftieth part of the white population of the United States. The annual productions of the other classes in the Union far exceed the total value of all the slaves. To say nothing, therefore, of the questions of basural justice, and of political economy which Slavery involves, acither its magnitude nor the numbers of those by whors it is represented entitle it involves, aeither its magnitude nor the numbers of those by whors it is represented entitle it to one tenth part of the political powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution. Yet we see it seeking, and at this moment wielding, all the functions of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial—and using them for the augmentation of its powers and the establishment of its ascendancy.

From this ascendancy the principles of the Constitution, the rights of the several States, the safety of the Union, and the welfare of the people of the United States, demand that it should be dislodged.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF THE PROGRESS OF

SLAVERY TOWARD ASCENDANCY IN THE PED-ERAL GOVERNMENT.

ERAL GOVERNMENT.
It is not necessary for us to rehearse in detail the successive steps by which the slaveholding interest has secured the influence it now exerts in the General Government. Close students of political events will readily trace the path of its ambition through the past twenty-five years of our national history.

It was under the Administration of President Tyler, the manner of the past twenty than the readilation which preceded the appearance of the appearance of the same of the past twenty twe

trace the path of its ambition through the past twentyfive years of our national history.

It was under the Administration of President Tyler,
and during the negotiation which preceded the annexation of Texas, that the Federal Administration for
the first time declared, in its diplomatic correspondence with foreign nations, that Slavery in the United
States was a "POLITICAL INSTITUTION, ESSENTIAL TO
"THE PEACE, SAPETY AND PROSPERITY OF TROSE
"STATES OF THE UNION IN WHICH IT EXISTS;" and
that the paramount motive of the American Government, in annexing Texas, was twofold—First; to preyent the abolition of Slavery within its limits, and Second: To render Slavery more secure and more powerful
within the slaveholding States of the Union. Slavery
was thus taken under the special care and protection
of the Federal Government. It was no longer to be
left as a State institution, to be controled exclusively
by the States themselves; it was to be defended by
the General Government, not only against invasion or
insurrection of armed enemies, but against the moral
sentiment of humanity and the natural development of
population and material power.

Thus was the whole current of our national history
suddenly and unconstitutionally reversed. The General Government, abandoning the position it had always held, declared its purpose to protect and perpetuate what the great founders of the Republic had
regarded as an evil—as at variance with the principles
on which our institutions were based, and as a source
of weakness, social and political, to the communities
in which it existed. At the time of the Revolution
Slavery existed in all the Colonies; but neither then,
nor for half a century afterward, had it been an element of political strife, for there was no difference of
opinion or of policy in regard to it. The tendency
of affairs had been toward emancipation. Half the
original thirteen States had taken measures at an early
day to free themselves from the blighting influence
and the reproach of Slavery. Virg

SENTIMENTS OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONCERNING SLAVERY.

The Constitution, conferring upon Congress full power to prevent the increase of Slavery by prohibiting the slave trade had, out of regard for existing interests and vested rights, postponed the exercise of that power over the States then existing until the year 1808; leaving Congress free to exercise it over new States and over the Territories of the United States by prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves into them, without any restriction except such as its own discretion might supply. Congress promptly availed itself of this permission by reaffirming that great Ordinance of the Confederation by which it was ordained and decreed that all the territory then belonging to the United States should be forever free. Four new States were formed out of territory lying south of the Ohio. River, and admitted into the Union previous to 1820; but the territory from which they were formed bad belonged to States in which Slavery existed at the time of their formation; and in ceding it to the General